INFORMATION LETTER

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No. 1228 — Washington, D. C. — April 2, 1949

JOINT CONVENTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 1950 AND 1951

Meetings in Atlantic City and Chicago, Respectively, to Comprise Sales Conferences and Production Periods Sponsored by Three Groups

The Executive Committee of the National Food Brokers Association has approved proposals made by the National Canners Association to hold the 1950 Convention in Atlantic City during the period January 22 to 31 and the 1951 Convention in Chicago, February 12 to 24, under joint sponsorship and management of N.C.A., N.F.B.A. and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association.

Carrying out recommendations made by the N.C.A. Board of Directors at their last meeting in January, Convention plans were worked out for both 1950 and 1951 providing for separate periods of Sales Conferences and Production Planning at each Convention. The plans provide for housing of representatives of all categories of the trade and a workable schedule to enable canners, brokers, supplymen and buyers to make contact and conduct their business. These proposals were considered at a joint meeting of the Executive and Advisory Committees of N.F.B.A., the Convention Committee of N.C.A., and representatives of C.M.&S.A., in Chicago, March 23, at which time a resolution favoring the pattern of attendance, sponsorship and meeting schedules was passed unanimously.

The 1950 Convention will be held in Atlantic City during the period January 22 to 31, inclusive, with *(Please turn to page 155)*

On Other Pages

The 1948 packs of canned carrots, apples, applesauce and apple juice, as well as stocks and shipments of six fruits and five vegetables, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, are reported on page 157.

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Introduction of marketing orders legislation and other Congressional actions are reported on page 155.

Senate Subcommittee To Open Hearings on Wage-Hour Bill

A seven-man subcommittee headed by Senator Pepper (Fla.) will open hearings in the near future on proposals to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Principal measure under consideration will be S. 248, which would provide the canning industry no exemptions whatsoever from overtime pay or minimum wage requirements. The Association has requested the Committee for an opportunity to be heard.

In addition to Senator Pepper, the Labor subcommittee comprises Senators Douglas (Ill.), Withers (Ky.), Thomas (Utah), Taft (Ohio), Aiken (Vt.) and Donnell (Mo.).

S. 248 was introduced on January 6 by Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in behalf of himself and Senator Pepper and Senators Chavez (N.M.), Green (R.I.), Magnuson (Wash.), McGrath (R.I.), Murray (Mont.), Myers (Pa.), Taylor (Idaho) and Wagner (N.Y.).

Section 7 of S. 248 would require the payment of overtime for all work performed in excess of a 40-hour week except in pursuance of certain collective bargaining agreements "*and* if such employee receives compensation (at time and a half) for employment in excess of 12 hours in any workday, or for employment in excess of 56 hours in any workweek, as the case may be."

Section 13 of S. 248 would retain exemptions from the minimum wage for off-shore fishing but would elimi-

(Please turn to page 155)

N.C.A. Joins in Request for Legislation Deferring Government Action To Prohibit Base Point Pricing

Bills Would Permit Moratorium To Permit Congressional Study of Pricing

The Association on March 29, through Chairman Graefe of the Legislative Committee, joined in requesting enactment of S. 1008, the Myers bill, to provide for a moratorium until July, 1950, against Government proceedings to prohibit the independent use of delivered pricing or the absorption by individual companies of freight to meet competition in any and all markets. The request was addressed to a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee which held hearings on March 30-31 and April 1.

Senator McCarran (Nev.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has written Mr. Graefe that his letter will be made a part of the record of hearings on S. 1008.

Sponsoring the moratorium legislation was a series of witnesses which included Representative Walter (Pa.), Senators Myers (Pa.) and Johnson (Colo.), and representatives of numerous interested industries. A large number of trade association and industry representatives endorsed the moratorium proposal. Opposing were representatives of the United Steel Workers, the C.I.O., the National Federation of Small Business, and the Farmers Union.

The proposals for moratorium legislation resulted from the Congressional conclusion to defer action on the Johnson bill until further study by Congress of the entire problem. It appears to be the belief of the Attorney

General and of many in Congress that much of the confusion caused by the *Cement* decision may be cleared up by the Supreme Court in its decision on the *Rigid Steel Conduit* case, argument on which was heard before the Court on March 31.

At the request of Senator Johnson, the Senate on March 1 discharged the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from consideration of both the Johnson bill, S. 236, and the moratorium legislation, S. 1008, and referred them to the Committee on the Judiciary. The transfer resolution requested the Judiciary Committee to give prompt consideration to these bills.

A companion moratorium bill, H. R. 2222, which had been introduced in the House by Congressman Walter, was favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee on March 4. In its report the Committee reviewed the existing confusion and uncertainty in many industries, including the canning industry (see INFORMATION LETTER No. 1219, pp. 12, 91) and concluded:

"In the meantime business is in a serious dilemma. Strict application of what many conceive to be the true meaning of the Cement decision might necessitate a violent and sudden relocation of many industries throughout the country. The impact upon the Nation's economy would be serious. The specter of ghost towns, which even now haunts many areas of concentrated cement production, might be a common sight throughout the land. It is submitted that visitation of such troubled possibilities upon business is needless, unwarranted, and calls for at least a breathing period during which a proper orientation may be had in the light of additional clarification from the Supreme Court.

"The virtues of a bill providing a moratorium at this time are manifest. On January 31, 1949, the Supreme Court granted certiorari to review the case of *Clayton Mark & Co., et al.*, v. *Federal Trade Commission* (the so-called Rigid Steel Conduit case), decided by the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on May 12, 1948, and involving problems paralleling in part those in the Cement case. It is expected that at its fall term, 1949, the Supreme Court will render an opinion which will set at rest the doubts raised in the Cement decision. Should those doubts be resolved in favor of the validity of delivered pricing and freight absorption as such, there may well be no need for permanent corrective legislation. On the other hand, should the Court pronounce more firmly the vague dicta of the Cement decision, then the Congress will have, by force of this reported bill, until July 1, 1950, to undertake the passage of legislation expressing its intent with respect to the legal status of delivered-price systems.

"Again, the period of the moratorium will provide affected industries with some opportunity of adjusting themselves to whatever may be the shape of requirements imposed by this strange, unrealistic philosophy of pricing.

"The committee wishes it to be made plain that the legislation does not constitute in fact a waiver of or exception from the antitrust laws, but rather a temporary respite from the unfortunate consequences of the uncertainty as to the meaning of those laws. Nor, by express language, does it countenance any delivered-price systems founded upon contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of trade."

As background for further Congressional study, the Johnson (Capehart) Committee on March 11 issued a report in which it reviewed the adverse effect upon the national economy of required f.o.b. selling, critically analyzed the activities of the Federal Trade Commission in this field, and outlined in detail the current confusion as to the legality of pricing practices including the meeting of competition. The Committee recommended that the Johnson bill be favorably considered and also asked that the temporary moratorium legislation be speedily enacted.

In reviewing the effect of the newly developed legal rules upon various industries the Johnson Committee observed in its report that:

"The food industry includes many allied commodities that are also affected by required f.o.b. mill selling. Specialty food products, such as breakfast foods, brand-named jellies, condiments, and countless other similar items, are generally sold on a uniform delivered-price basis. The high volume required for mass production is essential to low unit cost of production and the cost of transportation is relatively small.

"Heavy food commodities, such as flour and sugar, are generally sold upon a freight-absorption basis. The testimony before the sub-committee is that required f.o.b. selling would seriously restrict production in many flour mills and sugar refineries in the West and Far West so as to make their continued successful operation uncertain. It is feared that required f.o.b. selling would eliminate 'milling in transit' freight rates, which would make the operation of flour mills in rural communities unprofitable and result in a further concentration of flour mills at the terminal markets and consuming centers.

"The canned-goods industry would be particularly affected by required f.o.b. mill selling. Many canneries, particularly those located in the Middle Atlantic States, are close to the large consuming markets and would thus have a substantial economic advantage in required f.o.b. mill selling. The great majority of the canning factories, however, are located in the rural or farming communities close to the crops or catches from the sea, which they package. Fish caught and packed in the Pacific Northwest are sold throughout the country. Agricultural products grown in the West or on the coast of California are distributed nationally. These canned goods are frequently sold on a uniform delivered basis, but not infrequently on an f.o.b. cannery basis with freight absorbed where required to be competitive.

"The canner, like the beet-sugar refiner and other processors of agricultural products, cannot restrict his sales to the area within which he has a freight advantage. In fact, it is not possible, as has been suggested by some economists, for food processors to plan their sales activities on the basis of supplying the market within a given region. These producers usually contract to purchase a farmer's entire crop of a given commodity. If the crop is bountiful, the canner has a large quantity of canned products which he must sell. If the crops are scarce, he has a much smaller volume to sell. The area within which these producers must sell those quantities of the products they have for sale is thus dependent, to a considerable extent, on the uncertainty of the weather and all the other factors governing agricultural yield.

"Farming interests would be adversely affected by required f.o.b. selling, not only through inability of processors to thus purchase their entire acreage, but through the competitive inability of small flour mills to continue to operate in rural communities through the prospective loss of milling in transit privileges.

"The impact on the food industry of required f.o.b. mill selling cannot be accurately portrayed within the reasonable limits of this report. The problems generated, however, reach to most commodities. Even the dairy industry is affected. Most large dairy communities are the sites of small condensed milk canneries. Frequently these are cooperative ventures of the dairy farmers. Wisconsin produces approximately 27 percent of the canned milk of the country, yet it utilizes less than 2 percent of the canned milk consumed in the country. Only through absorbing freight can the Wisconsin milk canneries compete with the large integrated canned milk producers who have multiple plants scattered throughout the country. The failure of these small milk canneries to continue operations would adversely affect the dairy farmers who rely upon them, as well as the rural communities in which they are located."

CONGRESS

Marketing Orders Proposed

Legislation which would authorize the issuance of marketing orders controlling the production, sale and use of citrus fruits for canning—which was known as the Pepper bill in the 80th Congress—was re-introduced March 31 by Senator Holland (Fla.).

The new bill S. 1464, was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, which last year reported out the Pepper bill, S. 2173. The N.C.A. opposed the Pepper bill at Committee hearings last spring (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 13, 1948, page 143).

The new bill was introduced by Senator Holland on behalf of himself and Senators Pepper (Fla.), Hayden (Ariz.), McFarland (Ariz.), Connally (Tex.), Johnson (Tex.), Downey (Calif.), Morse (Ore.), Cordon (Ore.) and Cain (Wash.).

Stream Pollution

Senator Wiley and Representative Byrnes (Wis.) have introduced companion bills, S. 1118-H. R. 1343, to allow tax deductions, as business expenses, for amounts spent for the construction of water pollution control facilities for the years 1949 through 1954. The bills are identical with proposals presented in the last Congress by Senator Kilgore and Representative Kee (W.Va.) and have been referred to the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees.

Wage-Hour Bill

(Concluded from page 153)

nate the exemption for on-shore operations contained in Section 13(a)(5) of the present law. It also would exempt from Sections 6 and 7 only "any employee employed on a farm which employs eight or less employees."

S. 248 would establish a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, which might be raised to one dollar by industry committee action. The bill states its objective to be the attainment of "a universal minimum wage of $1 an hour in each industry."

A later bill, S. 653, also introduced by Senator Thomas, likewise is pending before the subcommittee (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 5, page 101).

No action has been taken in the House on H. R. 3190, the wage-hour bill which has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Education and Labor. The Committee chairman appeared before the House Rules Committee this week and asked for a rule for the consideration of Taft-Hartley repeal legislation, H. R. 2032. Thus, the House Labor Committee has evidenced a desire to postpone House consideration of the wage-hour measure.

Food and Drug Export Bill

The Association has scheduled a tentative appearance before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which is to begin public hearings soon on the Van Zandt bill, H. R. 562, to amend the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act with respect to exports of articles of food and drugs (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 12, page 115).

H. R. 562 would prohibit the exportation of canned foods which do not comply with Food and Drug standards unless the articles are especially prepared to satisfy requirements of the importing nation. The bill would impose certain other requirements designed to assure compliance with that basic requirement.

The subcommittee also will conduct hearings on two other food and drug bills relating to "new drugs" and "imports."

Corporation Assets

Neither the House nor the Senate Judiciary Committee has scheduled action on bills to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit the acquisition of corporation assets where the effect is to substantially lessen competition. However, as a routine matter the House Committee has referred such bills, H. R. 1240-H. R. 2006, to a subcommittee. The Senate bill, S. 56, is sponsored by Senators O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and Kefauver (Tenn.).

Joint Conventions Scheduled

(Concluded from page 153)

special emphasis being given to "sales conferences" during the early part of the period and with "production planning" as the principal objective during the latter part. The sales conference will be sponsored jointly by the N.C.A. and the N.F.B.A. and the production conference, which follows immediately after the sales conference, will be sponsored by the N.C.A. and C.M.&S.A.

While the entire Convention will be sponsored and managed by the three associations listed above, the pattern agreed upon will provide for the attendance during the sales conference of distributors and others including brokers' non-canner principals. The pattern for the production conference also will provide for the attendance of food manufacturers other than canners, such as freezers, pickle packers, preservers, etc.

DEATH

F. A. Wilder

F. A. Wilder, 75, nationally-known canner who was the leader in establishing quality standards for canned fruits adopted by the industry about a quarter of a century ago, died March 29 at his home in San Jose, Calif.

Mr. Wilder in his more active years was an aggressive leader in activities of the National Canners Association. Besides his work on definitions and standards from 1921 to 1932, he served for 10 years of that period as chairman of the N.C.A. Committee on Simplification of Containers. He was elected to the Board of Directors three different times and devoted his talents to several of the N.C.A. committees, including Raw Products and Resolutions. Mr. Wilder had given similar service to the Canners League of California.

He was a co-founder of the Pratt-Low Preserving Company of Santa Clara, in 1905, and was that firm's vice president at his retirement from active business life in 1939. Despite his retirement, his services were sought during the recent war as senior advisor in the program of allocation of food containers. At the request of Government officials he gave five years of service in that capacity. Previously, during NRA days, he had served on a Federal committee dealing with the industry code.

Born at Vallejo Calif., he was graduated from the University of California in 1896, where he was varsity quarterback and coxswain of the crew. He was known also as an art authority and had visited most of Europe's important galleries.

Wholesale Distributor Stocks

Wholesale distributor stocks of 14 major canned foods on March 1 were reported late yesterday by the Bureau of the Census and are reported in the special insert mailed with this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

LABOR

Fishery Exemption Upheld

Employees of a fish processor whose activities are necessary to the processing, marketing, storing, or distributing of fish and fish products are exempt from the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act under Section 13(a)(5), according to a decision handed down March 31 by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in the case of *McComb* v. *Consolidated Fisheries*. The Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the District Court which had held that ten employees of a menhaden fish processor—a cook, a watchman, office employee, and seven maintenance men—were exempted from the wage and hour provisions of the Act by Section 13(a)(5). (See INFORMATION LETTER of February 7, 1948, page 111.)

FOREIGN TRADE

Canned Food Exports Drop, Imports Rise during 1948

The dollar value of each category of U. S.-produced canned foods exported during 1948 declined sharply below 1947, while imports of competitive foodstuffs increased, according to a report of the Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Exports of all canned foods enumerated in the OIT report declined in dollar value much more than the 17 percent average drop in exports registered for all foodstuffs. Tomato paste and puree is the only canned food category shown to have been exported in greater quantity in 1948 than the year before, but these exports declined in value below 1947.

Imports of commodities of concern to canners increased in value more than the 20 percent average rise for all foodstuffs.

Total value of United States exports of foodstuffs declined from $3,098,997,000 in 1947 to $2,574,925,000 in 1948, the OIT reported. Imports rose from $1,672,473,000 in 1947 to $2,002,664,000 in 1948. The report, which was issued March 30, also stated that a further reduction in the gap between exports and imports of foodstuffs may be expected in 1949, because the limited dollar balances of foreign countries will be devoted largely to purchases of machinery and industrial equipment for which the United States is the best source of supply, and alternative markets probably will be sought for agricultural products.

Figures in the following tables were extracted from the OIT report:

Exports

Commodities		Total 1947 (*all figures in thousands*)	Total 1948	Percent change in 1948 from 1947
Canned fruits	lbs.	225,838	65,978	−71
	$	31,404	10,519	−67
Grapefruit	lbs.	43,311	702	−98
	$	4,385	75	−98
Apricots	lbs.	29,200	9,297	−68
	$	3,490	1,004	−71
Prunes and plums	lbs.	6,375	1,566	−75
	$	735	214	−71
Peaches	lbs.	59,413	17,881	−70
	$	7,318	2,321	−68
Pears	lbs.	21,510	5,903	−72
	$	3,779	1,198	−68
Fruits for salad	lbs.	34,495	12,488	−64
	$	6,083	2,356	−61
Preserved fruits, jellies and jams	lbs.	6,307	6,212	− 2
	$	1,403	1,218	−13
Canned vegetables	lbs.	194,106	82,663	−57
	$	22,930	11,235	−51
Asparagus	lbs.	14,310	5,513	−61
	$	3,350	1,552	−54
Baked beans, pork & beans	lbs.	13,307	4,534	−66
	$	1,484	481	−68
Corn	lbs.	9,506	4,410	−54
	$	1,035	575	−44
Peas	lbs.	39,131	8,514	−78
	$	3,041	933	−69
Soups	lbs.	15,742	9,501	−40
	$	2,639	1,713	−35
Tomatoes	lbs.	12,129	4,080	−66
	$	1,298	552	−57
Tomato paste and puree	lbs.	20,135	22,814	+13
	$	2,839	2,668	− 6
Beans	lbs.	20,245	2,692	−87
	$	1,840	317	−83
Spinach	lbs.	6,609	741	−89
	$	584	74	−87
Catsup, other tomato sauces	lbs.	13,967	8,159	−42
	$	2,676	1,412	−47
Canned fish[a]	lbs.	180,895	75,085	−58
	$	41,949	17,919	−57
Salmon	lbs.	61,577	2,641	−96
	$	19,746	1,305	−93
Sardines	lbs.	70,641	33,877	−52
	$	13,000	8,153	−37
Others[b]	lbs.	16,444	2,964	−82
	$	2,455	581	−76
Canned shellfish	lbs.	18,418	15,680	−15
	$	4,725	2,583	−45
Canned meats	lbs.	142,388	29,852	−79
	$	32,128	12,966	−60

[a] Excluding shellfish.
[b] Cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk.

Imports

Commodities		Total 1947 (*all figures in thousands*)	Total 1948	Percent change in 1948 from 1947
Canned tomatoes	lbs.	18,929	35,362	+87
	$	1,798	2,799	+56
Pineapples[a]	lbs.	54,510	92,677	+70
	$	6,875	12,394	+80
Sardines, in oil	lbs.	15,810	22,220	+41
	$	5,932	8,717	+47
Anchovies, in oil	lbs.	2,622	3,872	+48
	$	2,027	2,756	+36
Tuna, in oil	lbs.	6,145	8,287	+35
	$	3,241	4,723	+46

[a] Prepared or preserved.

LABELING

Descriptive Labeling Endorsed By Texas Wholesale Grocers

The Texas Wholesale Grocers Association, at its annual convention in Galveston March 7, formally endorsed the canning industry's voluntary descriptive labeling program. A resolution adopted by the convention, a copy of which has just been received, states:

"Whereas, this association is firmly convinced that the distributor, canner and the consumer are best served when the labels of canned foods provide specific, accurate facts about the product as completely as possible, and

"Whereas, the labeling recommendations of the National Canners Association, approved by the several distributor associations, provide such information in standardized language most readily understood by the consumer, be it

"Resolved, that this association urges all distributors and canners of canned foods to incorporate voluntarily this recommended labeling as it appears in the National Canners Association Labeling Manual on their own labels."

Forthcoming Meetings

April 11-14—New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, Short Course for Food Processing Plant Firemen and/or Engineers, Morrisville, N. Y.

April 12—Monterey Fish Processors Association, Annual Meeting, Monterey, Calif.

April 28—Indiana Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

May 19-20—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, Board of Directors Meeting, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.

May 19-20—Ozark Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Muskogee, Okla.

May 25—Tidewater Canners Association of Virginia, Inc., Annual Meeting, The Tides Inn, Irvington, Va.

May 30-31—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.

June 5-7—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich.

June 6-8—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Midyear Meeting, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

July 10-15—Institute of Food Technologists, 1949 Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.

July 13-22—Canners' Technicians School, conducted by Indiana Canners Association, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 27-Aug. 5—Canners' Technicians School, conducted by Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

October 12-15—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C.

November 14-16—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 41st Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 35th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg.

STATISTICS

Carrot, Apple Products Packs; Fruit and Vegetable Stocks

The 1948 packs of canned carrots, apples, applesauce and apple juice, and canners' stocks and shipments of canned apricots, pears, sweet cherries, apples, applesauce, carrots, corn, tomatoes and tomato juice have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics.

The California and Washington-Oregon stocks of apples and apple products, apricots, peaches, pears and sweet cherries were compiled by the Canners League of California and the Northwest Canners Association, respectively.

Carrot Pack

The 1948 canned carrot pack of nearly 2.6 million actual cases was about three times as large as the 1947 pack of 860,249 actual cases, but only about 75 percent of the 1946 pack of 3.4 million cases.

The 1948 canned carrot pack consisted of 31,041 actual cases of whole carrots, 91,823 actual cases of cut carrots, 132,504 actual cases of sliced carrots, 2,157,918 actual cases of diced carrots, 26,075 actual cases of quartered carrots, and 145,629 actual cases of French style carrots.

1948 Pack of Carrots by States

States	1947	1948
	(*actual cases*)	
New York	69,553	591,919
Maryland	47,238	89,565
Michigan	5,002	132,210
Wisconsin	334,802	801,193
Utah	8,974	51,666
Oregon	205,996	233,574
Washington	14,371	31,746
Other States	174,313	653,117
Total	860,249	2,584,990

By can size, the 1948 pack included 1,192,464 cases of 24/2's, 114,330 cases of 48/8Z, 12,000 cases of 48/1P, 12,500 cases of 24/2½, 976,390 cases of 6/10, and 277,306 cases of miscellaneous tin and glass.

Apple and Apple Products Packs

The 1948 pack of canned apples which totaled 1,727,611 actual cases was 23 percent smaller than the 1947 pack of 2,242,168 cases. The applesauce pack of 4,839,920 actual cases in 1948 was 19 percent lower than the 5,991,602 case pack in 1947. The 1948 apple juice pack was about the same as the 1947 pack. The 1948 packs of canned apples, applesauce, and apple juice by States compared with the 1947 packs are shown below:

1948 Pack of Apples by States

States	1947	1948
	(*actual cases*)	
New York	743,390	481,586
Md., Pa., and Va.	1,215,205	1,025,933
Michigan	(a)	(a)
Washington	157,423	199,824
Oregon	88,693	
Other States	37,457	20,268
Total	2,242,168	1,727,611

(a) Included in Other States.

1948 Pack of Applesauce by States

States	1947	1948
	(*actual cases*)	
New York	2,240,068	1,533,909
Md., Pa., and Va.	3,407,913	2,921,861
Other States	343,621	384,150
Total	5,991,602	4,839,920

1948 Pack of Apple Juice by States

States	1947	1948
	(*actual cases*)	
New York	367,839	405,487
Md., Pa., and Va.	280,451	232,231
Michigan	189,594	110,748
Other States	342,885	412,664
Total	1,180,769	1,181,130

Apple and Applesauce Stocks

Stocks of canned apples in canners' hands February 1, 1949, totaling 2,449,931 actual cases, were 38 percent less than the 3,955,234 actual cases held by canners February 1, 1948. Canner stocks of applesauce February 1, 1949, of 789,065 actual cases were 46 percent lower than canner holdings February 1, 1948, which totaled 1,471,157 actual cases.

Supply, Stock and Shipments Canned Apples

	1948–49
	(*actual cases*)
Carryover, June 1	1,027,350
Pack	1,727,611
Total supply	2,754,961
Stocks, Feb. 1	789,065
Shipments, June 1 to Feb. 1	1,965,899

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Applesauce

	1948–49
	(*actual cases*)
Carryover, June 1	2,579,727
Pack	4,839,920
Total supply	7,419,647
Stocks, Feb. 1	2,449,931
Shipments, June 1 to Feb. 1	4,969,716

Canned Apricots

March 1, 1949, canner stocks of canned apricots amounted to 2,523,598 actual cases as compared with 1,117,115 actual cases March 1, 1948.

Canner shipments of 303,750 actual cases during February, 1949, were about 60 percent greater than shipments during January and about 87 percent above the 162,266 cases shipped during February, 1948.

On the basis of 24/2½'s the March 1, 1949, canner stocks amounted to 2,450,000 cases as compared with 1,106,000 cases March 1, 1948.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Apricots

	1948–49
	(*actual cases*)
Carryover, June 1	714,662
Pack	4,985,612
Total supply	5,700,274
March 1 stocks	2,523,598
Shipments during Feb.	303,750
Shipments, June 1 to March 1	3,176,676

Canned Peaches

March 1, 1949, stocks of canned peaches in canners' hands amounted to 7,293,756 actual cases compared with 4,073,697 actual cases March 1, 1948.

Shipments from canners' stocks during February, 1949, of 1,309,463 actual cases were about 14 percent greater than shipments during January and about 4 percent greater than February, 1948, shipments.

On the basis of 24/2½'s, the March 1, 1949, canner stocks (cling and free combined) amounted to 7,119,000 cases, as compared with 4,014,000 cases March 1, 1948.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Peaches

	1948–49
	(*actual cases*)
Carryover, June 1	1,927,817
Pack	18,189,115
Total supply	20,116,932
March 1, stocks	7,293,756
Shipments during Feb.	1,309,463
Shipments, June 1 to March 1	12,823,176

Canned Pears

Canned pear stocks in canners' hands March 1, 1949, totaled 1,960,953 actual cases compared with 1,806,151 actual cases March 1, 1948.

Canner shipments during February, 1949, of 378,540 actual cases were nearly 8 percent greater than January shipments and about 62 percent greater than shipments during February, 1948.

On the basis of 24/2½'s the March 1, 1949, canner stocks amounted to 1,800,000 cases as compared with 1,778,000 cases March 1, 1948.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Pears

	1948–49
	(*actual cases*)
Carryover, June 1	801,411
Pack	4,141,729
Total supply	4,943,140
March 1 stocks	1,960,953
Shipments during Feb.	378,540
Shipments, June 1 to March 1	2,982,187

Sweet Cherries

Canned sweet cherry stocks in canners' hands March 1, 1949, totaled 187,912 actual cases as compared with 83,808 actual cases March 1, 1948.

On the basis of 24/2's the March 1, 1949, canner stocks amounted to 161,000 cases compared with 78,000 cases March 1, 1948.

Sweet Cherry Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1948–49 (actual cases)
Carryover, June 1	24,549
Pack	969,932
Total supply	994,481
March 1, stocks	187,912
Shipments during Feb.	27,170
Shipments, June 1 to March 1	806,569

Carrot Stocks and Shipments

Although the carrot pack in 1948 was three times as large as the 1947 pack, the total supply for carrots for the marketing season 1948-49 was only 40 percent larger than for the previous year due to the smaller carryover.

Shipments from canners' stocks during the period July 1, 1948-January 1, 1949, of 1,236,812 actual cases were 17 percent greater than shipments during the same period a year ago.

Canner stocks on January 1, 1949, totaled 1, 415,582 actual cases as compared with January 1, 1948, carrot stocks of 834,762 actual cases.

Canner Stocks and Shipments Canned Carrots

	1947–48	1948–49 (actual cases)
Carryover July 1	1,031,631	67,404
Pack	860,249	2,584,990
Total supply	1,891,880	2,652,394
January 1 stocks	834,762	1,415,582
Shipments, July 1 to Jan.	1,057,118	1,236,812

Canned Tomatoes

Shipments of canned tomatoes during February, 1949, of 2,064,477 actual cases were 37 percent greater than shipments of 1,510,647 actual cases during February, 1948.

March 1, 1949, canner stocks of 7.7 million cases were about 33 percent greater than the 5.8 million cases on hand on the same date a year ago.

On the basis of 24/2's the March 1, 1949, stocks amounted to 8,997,000 cases as compared with 7,073,000 cases on March 1, 1948.

Canner Stocks and Shipments Canned Tomatoes

	1947–48	1948–49 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	362,295	1,949,713
Pack	23,986,993	21,466,688
Supply	24,349,288	23,416,401
Total stocks, March 1	5,775,569	7,678,623
Shipments during Feb.	1,510,647	2,064,477
Shipments, July 1 to March 1	18,573,719	15,737,778

Canned Corn

Shipments of 2.6 million actual cases of canned corn from canners' stocks during February, 1949, were about 52 percent greater than shipments of 1.7 million cases during February, 1948, and nearly 15 percent greater than shipments during January, 1949.

March 1, 1949, canner stocks of canned corn amounted to 12,609,520 actual cases which consisted of 1,478,067 cases of cream style white corn, 5,116,704 cases of cream style golden corn, 253,985 cases of whole kernel white corn, and 6,760,764 cases of whole kernel golden corn.

On the basis of 24/2's March 1, 1949, canners' stocks totaled 11,473,000 cases compared with March 1, 1948, canner stocks of 4,930,421 cases.

Supply, Stocks and Shipments Canned Corn

	1947–48	1948–49 (actual cases)
Carryover Aug. 1	272,039	194,469
Pack	27,571,861	34,410,040
Total supply	27,843,900	34,604,509
March 1 stocks	5,261,956	12,609,520
Shipments during Feb.	1,725,995	2,618,503
Shipments, Aug. 1 to March 1	22,581,944	21,994,989

Tomato Juice

March 1, 1949, canner stocks of canned tomato juice totaled 12,816,350 actual cases as compared with stocks of 9,295,471 cases in canners' hands March 1, 1948.

Shipments of tomato juice from canners stocks during February, 1949, of 2,085,206 actual cases were 49 percent greater than January shipments, and 15 percent more than shipments during February, 1948.

The figure for February, 1949, canner stocks of tomato juice has been revised to 14,901,556 actual cases or 17,525,000 cases basis 24/2's.

The March 1, 1949, stocks on the basis of 24/2's amounted to 15,094,000 cases as compared with 10,896,000 cases March 1, 1948.

Canner Stocks and Shipments Canned Tomato Juice

	1947–48	1948–49 (actual cases)
Carryover, July 1	5,029,639	3,578,479
Pack	16,880,277	23,701,199
Total supply	21,909,916	27,279,678
Stocks, March 1	9,295,471	12,816,350
Shipments during Feb.	1,806,784	2,085,206
Shipments, July 1 to March 1	12,614,445	14,463,328

PROCUREMENT

Over-all Army Procurement

In reviewing its procurement program during the first seven months of fiscal year 1949, the Department of the Army announced last week that 70 percent of the contracts and 44 cents of each contract dollar went to "small business" concerns during that period.

"Small business" firms are defined by the Army as "those having 500 or fewer employees, are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields of business." The procurement contracts awarded to small business between July 1, 1948, and January 31, 1949, totaled 198,483 in number and amounted to $504,541,682, the Army announced.

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(Accompanying INFORMATION LETTER No. 1228, April 2, 1949)

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR STOCKS OF CANNED FOODS LOWER

Wholesale distributor stocks of 14 major canned foods March 1, 1949, were 3 percent less than January 1, 1949 stocks, and 16.9 percent less than they were March 1, 1948, according to the Bureau of Census report covering stocks of food wholesalers and warehouses of retail food chains.

Stocks of the four vegetables reported held by wholesale distributors were down about 6 percent from the January 1, 1949 holding. Each of the five fruits reported except pineapple showed decreases from January 1 stocks. Stocks of each juice item reported, except tomato juice were higher than January 1, 1949 stocks. Details for each item are shown in the following table.

This is the third report in a series of four made available by the Bureau of Census in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR STOCKS OF SPECIFIED CANNED FOODS
(Includes Warehouses of Retail Food Chains)

Commodity	March 1 1948	January 1 1949	March 1 1949	Percent of Change January 1, 1949 to March 1, 1949
	(Thousands of Actual Cases)			
Beans, Green & Wax	3,461	3,398	3,286	- 3.3
Corn	8,474	7,881	7,657	- 2.6
Peas	8,959	7,268	6,556	- 9.8
Tomatoes	6,795	5,666	5,217	- 7.9
Total 4 Vegetables	27,689	24,213	22,716	- 6.2
Apricots	1,555	1,243	1,069	-14.0
Fruit Cocktail*	2,325	2,081	1,983	- 4.7
Peaches	6,064	4,974	4,416	-11.2
Pears	1,439	916	782	-14.6
Pineapple	644	1,801	1,994	+10.7
Total 5 Fruits	12,027	11,015	10,244	- 7.0
Tomato Juice**	4,400	3,302	3,054	- 7.5
Grapefruit Juice	2,166	1,240	1,663	+34.1
Orange Juice	2,438	1,341	1,785	+33.1
Blended Citrus Juice	1,064	678	890	+31.3
Pineapple Juice	472	1,313	1,443	+ 9.9
Total 5 Fruit Juices	10,540	7,874	8,835	+12.2
Total 14 Commodities	50,256	43,102	41,795	- 3.0

*Includes fruit for salad and mixed fruits (except citrus).
**Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70% tomato juice.